Polit. Pamph. vol 152.

TWO LETTERS,

ADDRESSED TO

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD,

AND

THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND.

Οὐτ' αὐτῶ κακὰ τεύχει ἀνὴρ ἄλλω τεύχων.

PROVERBS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. OWEN, NO. 168, PICCADILLY.

PRICE IS.

PREFACE.

IT is rather a diſcouraging circumſtance to thoſe who wiſh to intereſt themſelves in public affairs, that the number of political pamphlets, from the pens of able and known authors, with which the Engliſh preſs at preſent abounds, renders it ſcarcely probable that the production of an obſcure individual, though an ardent well-wiſher of his country, ſhould meet with notice and attention; much leſs with that extenſive circulation which is neceſſary to promulgate his good intentions.

Satisfied, however, with the purity of his own principles, and the rationality of the doctrine he ſupports, the author of the following pages ventures to ſtand forward in a public point of view; he wiſhes to meet with candid inveſtigation, not illiberal miſconſtruction.

Happy, though not to be envied, is the condition of that man, whoſe ſituation in life enables him to provide for his family and dependants, without feeling the inconveniences ariſing from poverty, or the troubleſome

ſome ſenſations ſo often experienced by the humane and compaſſionate heart.

To ſuch, however, he does not addreſs the following pages; but to the rich, who *can* feel for others, and to the poor, who *muſt* feel for themſelves: to the *middling* ranks too, becauſe they participate with both, and becauſe they are eventually as nearly concerned in the general evil, as either the ſuperior or ſubordinate claſſes of ſociety. But above all, he more particularly addreſſes theſe obſervations to the indigent and laborious poor of all denominations. It is on them that the great burden of public calamity falls with the greateſt weight; and to them it is he would wiſh principally to recommend the moſt effective meaſures for ſupporting the general misfortune; and, by ſuch conduct, for reſtoring internal peace to the nation, and happineſs and proſperity to its inhabitants.

TO THE

DUKE OF BEDFORD.

MY LORD,

I REGARD that man, who ſtands boldly forward in a time of criſis and public agitation, in ſupport of the doctrines by which his country has long and happily ſubſiſted, and which his heart eſpouſes from principles of patriotic virtue, as worthy the thanks of his countrymen, and deſerving of commendation for his zeal and patriotiſm.

On this account, I ſhall take to myſelf ſome credit, though I hope not more than my countrymen will be ready to allow me. But at the ſame time, I regard thoſe who ſtrive to attain power and popularity, by *profeſſing* the love of their country when they do not feel it, as deſerving not only cenſure and expoſure, but alſo the abhorrence of thoſe very beings whom they induſtriouſly endeavour to miſlead.

To apply my meaning will not be difficult.—The crop of ſedition and diſcontent, the ſeeds of which your Grace has ſo copiouſly ſown, promiſed a plentiful and an abundant harveſt, had not the ſickle of ſuperior power been timely employed to cut it ere it became ripe, and the foot of authority to trample it down.

Your Grace is widely miſtaken, if you imagine your conduct has tended to advance the good of the people. The diſcontents you have fomented, have made them miſerable; and the time will ſoon come, when that miſery will draw upon you their hatred and abhorrence. Be wiſe in time. The Duke of ORLEANS, one of the deceivers of the French people, was, for a time, beloved by them, becauſe he preached the doctrine of blood and aſſaſſination: and ORLEANS fell by his own doctrine. The doctrine of RESISTANCE, broached by Mr. Fox, your *party friend*, and encouraged by yourſelf, may one day fall on your own head. Among a riotous rabble, there will be found men who will love your wealth better than your perſon, and will ſacrifice the one, for the attainment of the other.

The doctrine of reſiſtance is a new and a fatal one. The doctrine of ſubmiſſion is an eſtabliſhed and approved one; and has been underſtood, almoſt, ſince the creation of the world.

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The wickedneſs of ſome parts of mankind, rendered ſubordination neceſſary; and intellectual ſuperiority made it natural. The weakeſt will go always to the wall; and *your* ſyſtem is alone calculated to excite the ſtruggle.

Mankind are not ſo much improved, that they can live together in more purity, or under leſs reſtrictions, than they uſed to do. Unfortunately, the preſent race of men have not much mended the ancient morality. Patriotic and domeſtic virtue are qualities rare as ever to be found; and vice, bare-faced and unabaſhed, is much more frequently ſeen, and much more openly encouraged.

Much better, my Lord, than in encouraging diſaffection and diſcontent, if you would employ your time and talents in doing *real* benefit to the poor: but this *is not* your aim. I can readily conceive, that while your proud ſpirit condeſcends to encourage a perſon of ſuch principles as Thelwall, you not only deſpiſe the man, but alſo abhor his doctrines. Thelwall's aim is to elevate himſelf by the diſtreſſes and diſturbance of his country, when plunder and booty will be abundant; while you are ſeeking popularity, in order to ſave electioneering expences, and, poſſibly, to elevate yourſelf and your party, by that popularity, to the higheſt offices and dignities of the ſtate.

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If you were as ſeriouſly diſpoſed to befriend the poor as you pretend to be, there are modes by which you might much more effectually do ſo, than by making them diſſatisfied and uneaſy. Aſſiſt them *privately*, inſtead of *pretending* to aſſiſt them with *noiſe* and *clamour*, and with *many words!* Let them *ſee you* do one good action, by putting your hand into your own purſe for their relief; and then, indeed, you may blazon it forth with whatever eloquence Mr. Fox may *afford* to lend your Lordſhip.

The preſent ſcarcity of proviſions is a ſubject which merits the moſt ſerious deliberation. Turn your mind to the conſideration of it--- Inveſtigate its cauſes, ſince you appear to be ſo well acquainted with, and ſo much to lament its effects. It is a ſubject in which every individual muſt feel himſelf perſonally concerned; and, though more eſpecially thoſe whoſe ſituation in life, prevents the poſſibility of their providing for their families a frugal, wholeſome fare, even in times of plenty and peace, yet every man of feeling muſt perceive, and enter into, the general misfortune. The rich, can at *no time*, I hope, behold the diſtreſſes of their fellow creatures, without ſympathiſing with them. In the preſent calamitous period however, they muſt be totally deſtitute of every feeling of humanity and benevolence, (which I do not think is their character)

character) to view their wants with an eye of ſtoiciſm and frigid neglect.

I do not think the generality of the people, however, are ſo much blinded by your pretended attachment as you imagine. Some very good friends of their country have already informed them of the deep ſcheme which was carrying on, in order to render your electioneering buſineſs fall eaſier upon you*.

Under the ſevere expences of the laſt general election, OPPOSITION long continued to groan; and the inconveniences felt by thoſe who ſupported them, tended to ſour their tempers, and add freſh malignancy to their natural inveteracy. But it never was imagined that, in order to obtain their ends, OPPOSITION would condeſcend to mingle with the mob, and their general, Mr. Fox, to join Mr. Thelwall, a ſixpenny retailer of ſedition, in mounting a public roſtrum, and haranguing a multitude compoſed of the loweſt claſſes of the people; thus publicly avowing to the world, the intimate and cloſe connection that ſubſiſted between them. Till this period arrived, even thoſe who knew your party well, could not conceive you capable of forming ſo diſgraceful a coalition. Nor would the circumſtance of your having lectured the Correſpond-

* Vide a late diurnal publication called the TOMAHAWK.

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ing Society and Mr. Thelwall's mob, in Palace-yard, have ſatisfied them in this idea, had not they been ſummoned by public advertiſement, to aſſemble together with the electors of Weſtminſter, on the ſame ſpot (and putting the beſt conſtruction on it) for the ſame purpoſes, as Mr. Thelwall's aſſemblies generally met. Mr. Fox's coalition with Lord North, diſgraceful as it was, was nothing to his coalition with Mr. Thelwall; ſince we then ſaw the able ſtateſman and the eloquent ſenator, degraded into the convener of the Correſponding Society, and the lecturer of a Saint-Monday MOB.

MY LORD DUKE; I have often heard you do not want for prudential ſenſe; if ſo, I am amazed you do not ſee through the plots exiſting againſt you---I am amazed you do not diſcover that, although their plan is to attain popularity, it is alſo to make *you* pay for it. Popularity, in a general election, will go a great way; but as there will ſtill remain much to be paid, your Grace is the man who will be expected to diſburſe on the occaſion.

This is an excellent manœuvre of Meſſrs. Fox and Sheridan; and, according to your preſent conduct, their manœuvre ſeems to have anſwered well. They make the people believe they are ſeriouſly their friends, and they make you believe that they are working for your be-

nefit and advantage. If your vanity has led you on hitherto, let your good ſenſe lead you back; for you will find, to your coſt, that when the general election comes, you will neither be able to recede nor to retrench.

Mr. Fox's hopes are not to be given up readily. The fulfilment of them would be of too much importance to himſelf and *his* friends. Should he ever be ſeated on the treaſury bench, which is certainly his aim, we ſhould then ſee how long he would remain the man of the people. I, therefore, conſider Mr. Fox as the man moſt blameable in this buſineſs; and believe your Grace to be no farther culpable than as you ſhut your eyes to conviction, and ſuffer yourſelf to be led forward without conſidering the conſequences.

As, from the character which your GRACE bears, I am willing to believe you a man of ſome principle, and ſome good qualities of heart; I am ſorry to ſee you thus deceived and impoſed upon. But thoſe whoſe hearts are the moſt open naturally, are the moſt likely to be miſled and perverted by artful and deſigning men. Thus, perhaps, I ſhall pay what you may think but a bad compliment, when I attribute the failing to your head, rather than your heart. One or other, however, is certainly much in fault; and I hope, for your own ſake, and the

ſake of your country, that it is your head alone. Where all is right about the heart, there is no fear but the head will, ſooner or later, be corrected.

You are yet a young man, and young men generally act precipitately. I dare ſay you do not act with the poſitive intention of doing wrong; nor are you aware that your actions will draw upon you cenſure and reproach, as ſome of your actions have latterly done in a great degree.

When you illiberally and injudiciouſly attacked Mr. BURKE's penſion in the Houſe, you little imagined that that attack would draw upon you ſo ſevere, ſo ſerious a retort. A reply to your attack has been followed by an expoſure of thoſe means by which your anceſtors procured their vaſt eſtates; and that reply has done, unfortunately, more harm *(in the eyes of ignorant people)* to the cauſe of rational and neceſſary ſubordination, than all the harangues, arguments, and aſſertions of all the ranters againſt kings and nobility put together.

The ſyſtem which your conduct has, in ſome meaſure, tended to encourage, is leſs a ſyſtem of democracy, than a ſyſtem of equality. Thoſe who are of the loweſt claſſes of ſociety eſpouſe ſuch a doctrine, becauſe any change muſt eventually benefit them. But ſhould ſuch an opinion

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gain ground, it will by no means anſwer your purpoſe. In fomenting diſcontent, therefore, you are doing harm to your own cauſe---you make men idle, and conſequently poor; and a ſpirit of revolt is the moſt probable conſequence that will enſue.

If it could be aſcertained, what are the real cauſes of diſcontent, they might be eaſily remedied. A ſick man may be cured of his fever, and the wounded man may be healed; but the man who is depreſſed in mind, or labours under the horrors of a ſick imagination, is beyond the reach of medicine or art. Thus diſcontents, ariſing from imaginary evils, are the moſt dangerous to the peace and welfare of ſociety. The miniſters of government, let you paint them how you will, have their eyes and ears open to the diſtreſſes of the poor. The late conduct of Mr. PITT has very plainly ſhewn this; and his readineſs to alleviate their diſtreſſes, and to eaſe their burthens, muſt ſenſibly have opened their eyes to the fallacy of opinions that have been propagated among them.

Mr. Thelwall, one of the modern field-preaching reformers, who is himſelf, I take it, as the "*ſcum of the earth*"—would fain inſtigate tumult and revolution; in doing this he has his own purpoſes to anſwer, and would gain popularity in order to become dictator general, when he

has pulled down the old conſtitution and erected a new one, on the baſis of French politics and French barbarities. Do not think that, becauſe your proceedings aſſiſted his plans, that if ever that fatal day ſhould arrive, he will regard you as a friend; far from it, he will conſider you as one of his opponents in the ſtruggle for power; and as ſuch, will haſtily precipitate you to deſtruction.

My Lord Duke, beware how you proceed, or, WOOBURN IS LOST!---If you purſue *your* preſent line of conduct, I fear, it will one day become forfeit to the crown of theſe realms---heaven forbid!---If you encourage Thelwall in purſuit of *his* plans, I fear, it will one day become a hovel for the rabble, inſtead of the princely ſeat of the RUSSELS.---In either caſe, if you go on, WOOBURN IS LOST!---retract then in time, before we ſee a confiſcation take place, or your beautiful ſeat become the ſeat of riot, for as many of the rabble as it will hold.

From the multitude whom you have blinded and miſled, with the idea that you was working for ſomething very like a Republican form of government, you would then have little to expect; they would then, when it was too late, diſcover their error, and begin their career, by wrecking their vengeance on you and your friends, for having ſo ſeriouſly and artfully deceiv-

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ed them. For my own part, I ſhould feel as much inveteracy againſt the man who endeavoured to injure my ſovereign, or to overturn the conſtitution, under which I live happily and in ſafety, that whatever were the effects produced by his endeavours, I ſhould always be happy to ſee him brought as a traitor to the ſcaffold.

As I hold myſelf ſome-where about the middling rank of ſociety, and have had ſome years of experience over my head, in which I have obſerved, occaſionally, the different commotions that agitated mens minds in the regions of politics; I have learned to look on both ſides of the queſtion, and to form concluſive opinions, not in conſequence of thoſe formed by other men, but deduced from the motives that ſeemed to operate as the ſtimuli to their different actions.

I have heard and ſcouted doctrines whoſe tendency were dark and nubiferous, becauſe I am a lover of tranquillity; and where I have ſeen evils exiſting, I have lamented them, not ſo much, perhaps, on account of their conſequences, as becauſe I recollected that no human inſtitution can be perfect.

But, I muſt confeſs I have ever loudly reprobated thoſe, whom I have ſeen endeavouring to diſturb the tranquillity of the realm---the evils they complain of, will redreſs themſelves---at

any rate, thoſe who talk of them ſo much are only making them more ſeverely felt; and by exciting diſorder, are encreaſing the evils they would cruſh---had your Grace never made any reflections on Mr. BURKE and his PENSION, you would never have drawn on yourſelf what, as the man of ſome feeling (which, I believe you may be) muſt have very ſeverely hurt you; and had not the people, through the inſtructions of certain ill-deſigning men become riotous and ill-diſpoſed, they had been ſpared the diſagreeable ſenſations occaſioned by the two bills, which have lately paſſed the two houſes of parliament. As violent paſſions encreaſe, violent meaſures are taken to aſſuage and oppoſe them; in the ſame way that the madman who is firſt confined by a ſtrait waiſt-coat, is afterwards obliged to be chained to the floor. Methods of defence have always followed the invention of offenſive weapons, and as danger in all caſes has encreaſed, freſh precautions have been found neceſſary, and freſh exertions have been made to oppoſe it.

Whatever is conſonant to the voice of reaſon, muſt be right; and ſurely reaſon tells us in the language of moral virtue, philoſophy, and religion, that all oppoſition which may create wretchedneſs to, or cauſe the blood of our fellow creatures to flow, muſt be wrong.

Till

Till the feuds that have been excited by oppoſition ſhall ſubſide, our poor will never again know the bleſſings of contentment.---When the ſtrong wind blows over the ſurface of the deep, the great waters are diſturbed, and the roarings of the troubled main are heard afar off:---The ſhips are wrecked upon the ſhore, and the hopes of thouſands are deſtroyed; but when the winds ceaſe the ocean ſinks into repoſe.

Thus the tumults and diſorders that have long agitated our country will never ceaſe, till the STORMS of OPPOSITION ſhall ſubſide, and, like the high tumultuous paſſions which they create, ſhall ſink ſilently to reſt.

That this deſirable epoch may ſoon arrive, muſt be the earneſt wiſh of every true Engliſhman; and I will make bold to ſay, YOUR GRACE is no true patriot if you do not think ſo: for heaven's ſake then, think a little on what you are doing---recede ere it is too late, and do not give Mr. FOX and Mr. SHERIDAN an opportunity of laughing any longer at one, whom they are ſo groſsly deceiving and miſleading.

I hope the contents of this letter will be taken as they are meant. If they ſhould not, the only effects I dread, will be the loſs of my time, and the loſs of my labour; but ſhould it produce a good effect, I ſhall deem myſelf the happier, be-

cauſe

cauſe I think your innate principles are naturally congenial with my own, had they not been perverted and corrupted.

Having ſaid thus much to your GRACE, I am now going to addreſs my fellow citizens and countrymen; and I hope to convince them, that thoſe cannot be their real friends, who would adviſe them to run headlong to deſtruction with their eyes ſhut, and ſhut too after being blinded by having the powder of temptation and deceit thrown into them.

My Lord, I wiſh you all happineſs and ſatisfaction; and, as the readieſt road, I wiſh you may ſpeedily retreat from the party you have embraced, and reform your preſent conduct, by retiring from all connection with men, whoſe names but badly agree with the dignity which yours, in your high ſtate, ought to ſupport.

TO

THE PEOPLE.

"*YONDER is a veſſel, toſſed on the main---it will be ſoon wrecked upon the ſhore—let us haſten down to plunder, let us maſſacre the crew, and ſave only ſuch as will aſſiſt us in making the booty.*"---Such, my friends, is the language that has been held out to us. Such have been the hopes of plunder of thoſe who have been endeavouring to blow up the ſtorm; but ſhall we, who call ourſelves Engliſhmen and Chriſtians, proceed in this barbarous manner. Such, it is moſt true, have been the purſuits of thoſe unfortunate people, the French:---The wreck of their conſtitution has offered pillage and bloodſhed; but after confuſion and diſorder have reigned ſo long among them; after their ſtreets have ſo often run with blood, are they made happy? They may have ſettled their conſtitution; but is there in France leſs tyranny than there was before? Are they more free under their Republican form of government? or rather,

ther, are they more free under the deſpotiſm of their FIVE KINGS, than under the arbitrary dominion of one lawful ſovereign?

Yes. They are more free to MURDER their fellow citizens---their fellow creatures. But is this LIBERTY? Is this the ſort of *freedom* YOU would wiſh to gain? I am ſure, I know the anſwer *almoſt every* individual would make.--- Since then, we ſee that ſo much blood has been ſpilled, ſo many horrors and barbarities have been heaped on, and committed by that nation, and ſo much time and labour have been loſt, and all without obtaining any good end; ſhould not we be mad to follow ſo dreadful and pernicious an example?

There are thoſe among us, who would fain perſuade us to certain actions, by miſleading our underſtandings, and corrupting our hearts; but as I have ſeen through their intentions and plans, myſelf, I would wiſh my countrymen to ſee through them alſo.

It may be aſked, why there ſhould be found men, ſo much the enemies of our country, as to wiſh to miſlead us to deſtruction, by adviſing us to follow pernicious examples. They *are not* OUR ENEMIES, perhaps, and, yet though they act without *enmity*, they act as our worſt of foes. They have their own ends to anſwer, and they would

would wiſh to uſe us as the purblind inſtruments, the cats-paws, for their purpoſe.

Let us conſider what have been the temptations they have held out to us;---they have ſaid that a revolution in this country will give us all that we at preſent want, that proviſions will be cheap, and that we need not work. They have ſpoken to this intent, if not in theſe words; and they have found fault with thoſe rulers, by whom we are at preſent governed, from a deſire to rouze us, to a fatal and deſperate reſiſtance: thank Heaven, however, we are not reduced ſo low as this!

I ſhall firſt enquire, whether that ſort of reſiſtance, which is the forerunner of revolution, will really tend to alleviate our preſent burthens, and to eaſe us of thoſe diſtreſſes of which they teach us ſo heavily to complain. If it will, let us make reſiſtance; but if it ſhould appear that in the end it will rather encreaſe than lighten them, for Heaven's ſake, let us rather bear thoſe we already know of, than run the riſk of feeling others, of which we know not the weight and danger.

In the firſt place, we will deliberately conſider, how far a Republican form of government will be calculated to encreaſe our felicity; to ſecure our liberties, and to eaſe the burthens we bear under a limited, and well-regulated monarchy.

If there were a certainty that ſhips might be ſent round the world without meeting any ſtorms, they might be built much lighter than they are; but as thoſe who go long voyages, look either for enemies or ſtorms, it has been found neceſſary to fortify and ſtrengthen them. By the ſame rule, no government can exiſt without making precautions to defend itſelf againſt its enemies; and, *without ſuch*, we know that no government *can* exiſt. This is an unfortunate truth. Our external enemies are leſs formidable, and leſs to be feared, than our internal. We can fortify our houſes againſt houſebreakers, but we cannot guard againſt thoſe who privately pillage us under our roofs. The invidious wretches, who are endeavouring to undermine our conſtitution, know this. They have firſt hoped that an invaſion would take place, and thereby give them an opportunity of aſſiſting and joining our adverſaries. Under this idea, they have tried to rouze the unthinking multitude to take up arms, after having ſown the ſeeds of ſedition and diſcord among them.

But what were theſe men, who adviſed ſo deſperate a ſtep? Men of deſperate and low fortunes, whoſe only hopes were in confuſion and plunder. Of this deſcription are certain field-

preachers

preachers and lecturers who have been among us.

The views of Mr. Fox, the DUKE of BEDFORD, and others of their party, have been very different. But of this we ſhall ſee more hereafter.

The doctrine which has been circulated ſo freely among us, the object of which has been to induce us to the deſtruction of the preſent government, and to follow that of France, has been no leſs abſurd, than it has been deep-laid and dangerous.

The conſtitution of England, pure and noble as the principles are upon which it is founded, has always had enemies to oppoſe it; and at this we need not wonder, becauſe we are told, that even in Heaven, there were found ſpirits, who oppoſed the only government that can be *poſitively* perfect.

No political conſtitution was ever formed on general principles, which tended ſo much as ours to the benefit and good of mankind. Since its firſt formation there has been a progreſſion of improvement; and if, in ſo vaſt a ſyſtem, there have been a few overſights; and if, in ſo complicated and extenſive a work, a few errors and abuſes have crept in, can it be wondered at? Shall we be ſo blind as to imagine, that becauſe, in a building which has employed the ableſt

architects, and the beſt ſurveyors, ſome cloſe obſerver may find an imperfection, that that obſerver could, of himſelf, erect a more perfect building? By no means. It is an eaſy taſk to find faults in the moſt perfect of all human inſtitutions; but it is not ſo eaſy to remedy them. This taſk has long been the buſineſs of Oppoſition in parliament; who, like the little curs that bark and ſnap at the heels of paſſengers, have been ſnarling at miniſters and their proceedings for a long time paſt.

But of this we will not ſpeak at preſent; but confine ourſelves ſimply to the enquiry of how far a Republican form of government is ſuited to the genius and diſpoſition of the Engliſh nation.

When the Roman republic flouriſhed, and was happy, becauſe its people were virtuous, there was no nation under heaven ſo powerful or ſo free; but when luxury crept in, and vice gained ground among them, their power decreaſed, and their freedom was loſt. But Engliſhmen are more powerful and more free than ever were the Romans; becauſe their government is more fixed, and more permanent. The extremes of deſpotiſm in an unlimited monarchy, have ever been dreaded and oppoſed by Engliſhmen; and the extremes of licentiouſneſs in a republic, have never been ſought, or wiſhed for, but by the deſperate

deſperate and ill-deſigning among them. The admirable ſyſtem by which the King of England exerciſes his power, regulated, without diminiſhing his authority, and reſtrained, without degrading his dignity, can never be improved upon: nor will the outcries of a factious and diſorderly ſet of people leſſen that authority; but will rather induce the repreſentatives of the ſober part of the nation to ratify and ſtrengthen it.

I have ſomewhere read, as a character of Engliſhmen, that they are a hot-headed and violent ſet of people, prone to diſturbance, and fond of changes, though of a temper that revolts at inhumanity and bloodſhed; but, notwithſtanding this, that the plain good-ſenſe for which they have ever been celebrated, will always get the better of theſe propenſities; and that reaſon, by correcting their natural propenſity to violence, will regulate and moderate their actions.

How far the former part of this aſſertion is true, my knowledge of the Engliſh character does not, I confeſs, render me competent to judge; but I am well aſſured, that the *latter part* of it *is true*. There is a ſober and quiet ſenſe in Engliſhmen, that always dictates in the end, what is fitteſt to be done. They are led away for a time by paſſion; but ſoon return to their ſenſes and their reaſon.

While

While I continue aſſured of this fact, (and I am not apprehenſive that this trait of our national character will be eaſily perverted) I have no fears from thoſe artful and deſigning men, whoſe intereſt and buſineſs it is to excite diſcontents, and to promote diſturbance among us.

But I ſincerely truſt, that Engliſhmen have more of that good-ſenſe of which I have juſt been ſpeaking, than to ſuffer themſelves to be deluded away by falſe proſpects and illuſive temptations, or to be long pleaſed with thoſe fine ſpeeches we hear, as children are pleaſed by puppet-ſhews and pantomimes.

The French people, who have got the liberty and the government they wiſhed for, are miſerable under it. And how is this? The very men who preached againſt monarchy and tyranny, have uſurped all the power of monarchs, and have become greater tyrants than France ever before knew. Under the old form of government, we heard ſometimes of horrid executions; but they now loſe part of their horrors, becauſe we hear of them every day; and, though I do not think that in the Engliſh diſpoſition there is any inherent barbarity, there is no knowing, when the reins of authority are once broken, how far madneſs and folly may carry them, when they have been worked up to the pitch of frenzy, by thoſe pretended friends,

the deep-deſigning preachers of ſedition. I believe, with all the impudence of their aſſertions, and all the falſity of their doctrines, there is no man among them who will pretend to ſtand forward and aſſert, that the French revolution has been attended with any ſingle good conſequence to that unfortunate nation. You will naturally reply, that you are not adviſed, nor do thoſe who are diſpoſed to riot, intend to go ſuch lengths as *they* have none. I dare ſay that may be true. Nor did thoſe who commenced the French revolution intend it either. Quite the contrary:---it was their wiſe intention to model their conſtitution on the principle of ours---a ſure ſign in what light that wiſe and intelligent nation regarded our country, when they hoped, by following our example, to make themſelves as happy and as formidable as we are. Had they done this only, and there ſtopped, they had now probably been flouriſhing and happy. No one, I believe, who called himſelf an Engliſhman, but was rejoiced to hear when the firſt blow there was ſtruck in the cauſe of liberty. We who, being free, know the true bleſſings of freedom, went with them in our hearts: they had our good wiſhes for ſucceſs; and the proſperity of the French nation was at that epoch as dear to us as our own.

But,

But, when the ſcene changed—when we ſaw the ſovereign treated with contempt—when we found madneſs pervade all ranks of people, and that a ſyſtem of equality inſtead of equity was what they laboured to eſtabliſh—how did the wrath of Engliſhmen kindle in an inſtant!!

Since that period they have been going on from exceſs to exceſs, from horror to horror, till they are now plunged deeper in guilt, and conſequently removed farther from peace, from happineſs, and from proſperity, than they ever were under the moſt abject and depreſſed ſtate of ſlavery.

What reaſon have we to hope, that if tumults ſhould break out *here*, we ſhall be more wiſe than they? ſurely we have none; and the inevitable conſequence of revolt is FAMINE, MISERY, DESTRUCTION, and DEATH!

I know the anſwer many will make, on reading this; they will ſay, We are diſtreſſed and poor! we are oppreſſed and ill-uſed! Perhaps ſo; but I am perſuaded they would never have thought half ſo much of it, but for thoſe meddling and pretended friends, who have been talking ſo much about it. England, however, in ſpite of them, is flouriſhing and happy; and though ſometimes we feel certain things as hardſhips, a change will undoubtedly encreaſe rather than diminiſh thoſe hardſhips.

The

The ſturdy oak, whoſe ſtrong and ſpreading branches oppoſe the high wind, will be blown down; while the ſapling by its ſide, bending to the ſtorm, will riſe uninjured when it ceaſes. Better then, as the ſhrub, to bend to the wind, that blows partially againſt us, than to riſk entire deſtruction by oppoſition. But this is not all; the oak may cruſh the ſapling in its fall. It therefore behoves us not only to bend ourſelves, but to counſel and admoniſh others to bend to it alſo.

Our enemies at home, have been endeavouring to frighten us into reſiſtance to the meaſures of miniſters, by way of *forcing* them to make peace with their friends the French, (in *whoſe pay* they are, and who, being jealous of our happineſs, would fain deſtroy it;) and, for that reaſon, they have been talking much of the power and reſolution of our enemies.—The dread of an INVASION cauſed a ſerious alarm in this country laſt year; and, for a time, occupied and agitated the public mind: but that project, like the other projects of French viſionaries, burſt, while yet a bubble, in the air.

The loſs of Holland next excited alarms and apprehenſions, and while the French were ſuppoſed to be enriched and ſtrengthened by conqueſt, it was naturally dreaded that loſs to ourſelves would enſue.

I have now endeavoured, in as few words as poſſible, to aſcertain how far happineſs and eaſe might be expected from a change in the government in this country; ſuch a change, as our field-preachers have adviſed, and think it appears moſt probable, that the trial would be attended with fatal and dreadful conſequences.

I ſhall now conſider the plans of *another* ſet of men, who call themſelves REFORMERS. Men, much more dangerous to the public peace, from their powers, eloquence, and numbers, than thoſe whom we have already ſpoken of; beſides which, from the *apparent* candour and juſtice which they profeſs.

Theſe (the moſt formidable among whom, are thoſe in parliament) have, to a man, ſome private purpoſe to anſwer. In my Letter to *His Grace* the DUKE of BEDFORD, I have laid open ſome of their views; and we will now take a ſhort view of the motives of OPPOSITION, for always and indiſcriminately oppoſing the meaſures of Adminiſtration.

THE KING, through his miniſters, receives money from the people, to regulate the laws, to guard, to attend to, and improve the Conſtitution. That one man is incompetent to this arduous taſk, is undeniable. His Majeſty's miniſters are the guards beneath him; and it is their duty to attend to public affairs, and by

paſſing

paſſing and repealing certain acts, for the enforcement of the laws, to advance the proſperity of the nation, and the peace and happineſs of the kingdom in general.

But ſince parliaments exiſted, there have ever been among their members men who deemed themſelves equally ſkilful, and equally worthy of the office, to which they ſaw others aſpire and advance.

Theſe men have made it their buſineſs, to counteract and to oppoſe the deſigns and the plans of miniſtry, without any attention to reaſon or rectitude, and actuated alone by ſelfiſh piques and intereſted motives.

But oppoſition in parliament never went to ſuch lengths as they have latterly done.

What might be called the emulous envy of power, is degenerated into perſonal malice; and it is wonderful that Engliſhmen, the ſolidity of whoſe good ſenſe has ſo often been the obſtacle to, and the terror of the enemies of the conſtitution, ſhould be blinded by the artifices of certain members of oppoſition, from ſeeing, at once, through the thin veil of envy and malice that covers their proceedings.

Thoſe who look a little deeper than the ſurface, have long ſeen through their deſigns.—Their open and violent oppoſition is not made, after all, ſo much againſt miniſters as

againſt their power; and, if ever it ſhould happen that Mr. Fox, and his party, ſhould get into power, the deluded people will find, to their aſtoniſhment and grief, that they were no longer their friends than as it anſwered their purpoſes to be ſo.

The LOAVES and FISHES are what they aim at, and *not* the GOOD of THE PEOPLE.

There is no doubt, that if a change of miniſtry ſhould ever take place, Mr. Fox will, at leaſt, make a ſhew of eaſing the people of their burthens; but thoſe burthens will (with much lamentation and fair ſpeaking, on Mr. Fox's part) be again found neceſſary; and his eloquence, which, for a while, may amuſe you, and palliate and excuſe the taxes he would impoſe, would at laſt ſink in its value, and give way to the torrent of another oppoſition, who would ariſe, in purſuit of his example, to cruſh and overwhelm him in his turn.

In the courſe of the American war, OPPOSITION made their firſt open attack on the conduct of his Majeſty and miniſters, in a buſineſs, which related ſo nearly to the intereſts of this kingdom; and which attack, and their ſubſequent conduct, tended to further and aſſiſt the deſigns of our enemies.

Whatever might be the motives which induced the party to take ſuch ſteps, it has been aſſerted,

aſſerted, and I believe with good foundation, that a great part of the expences were neceſſarily incurred, in conſequence of that violent and ill-timed oppoſition;—thus it appears how much we are obliged to them for their exertions.

All the oppoſition that is made to a queſtion of war or peace, ſhould be made *before* that queſtion is decided upon. While the buſineſs is in debate, is the time for them to ſpeak out, or ever after hold their tongues.

In many caſes that might be adduced, the oppoſition of Mr. Fox, and his party, has tended to the injury of this country, not only by encreaſing our expences; but, as in the caſe of the negociations between us and the EMPRESS of RUSSIA, by fomenting the quarrel, and enlarging the difference between the parties, by eſpouſing her cauſe, and aſſiſting and forwarding her deſigns.

But the people who regard Mr. Fox as their FRIEND, and as a *true* FRIEND of the conſtitution, have forgotten ſome of the moſt marked events of his life. They have forgotten that he who was once the *enemy* of the poor, can be their enemy again, when it ſuits his purpoſe better to be ſo, than to be any longer their friend.

The poor, ſome few years back, reviled Mr. Fox as much as his greateſt admirers and beſt friends,

friends, now revile Mr. PITT. But ſince his ſhameful (or ſhameleſs) coalition with LORD NORTH, not leſs remarkable for its infamy, than famous for its effects, Mr. FOX, by altering his tone and his profeſſions, has gained ſome credit on the ſcore of good intention, though *his integrity*, after that affair, muſt not be mentioned.

Thoſe who wear fine clothes, muſt pay a fine price for them; and thoſe who prefer fine ſpeeches and fine theories, to ſubſtantial truths and ſolid practices, muſt ſubmit to pay a high price for their pleaſure, and not murmur afterwards, becauſe they coſt them too much.

Some men, the great admirers of Mr. FOX, may reſt contented to live in hopes on his fine ſpeeches, as the cameleon lives upon air; and they had better live at eaſe in hopes, than live to ſee thoſe hopes diſappointed, in the exerciſe of Mr. FOX's miniſterial functions.

But I have heard a very pointed obſervation, very much to the preſent purpoſe, which may not be true, but which, as I have never found it contradicted, I ſuppoſe cannot be refuted; this is, that when a ſubſcription to relieve the wants of the poor was humanely ſet on foot by ſome of the feeling and benevolent among our nobility and gentry, in the liſt of numerous benefactors, neither the name of Mr. FOX, nor any of his party, who are ſo ready to cry out aloud about

about the diſtreſſes of the poor, were to be found among them. This is a ſtrange truth; but the motive no doubt was, that none of them would ſubſcribe, becauſe, truly, the benevolent intention was not projected by themſelves. This ſenſation of jealouſy, did *vaſt honour* to their hearts, and plainly unveiled their amiable and good intentions.

No man is more *verbally* benevolent, or more generouſly profuſe in promiſe, than Mr. Fox. His conduct is in itſelf a fable. He copies in his actions the charitable prieſt, who, when a poor man beſought of him alms, chid him for begging, and would not beſtow on him even one farthing; but when the poor man begged his *bleſſing*, the charitable prieſt bade him kneel down, and beſtowed it on him.---"Truly," ſaid the poor man, "you highly prize your own bleſſing, when you think it of leſs value even than a farthing. You refuſed me a farthing; but I hold your benediction of leſs value than it, ſince you beſtowed that after refuſing the other."

After this faſhion Mr. Fox beſtows on the poor his TEARS, his FINE SPEECHES, and his LAMENTATIONS; but when the box is brought round for his benevolence, he turns his back on the collector.

To quit the ſubject of Mr. Fox's *affection* for the poor, which is really too ridiculous to be

dwelt

dwelt on any longer, and to return to that of the views of OPPOSITION, we muſt obſerve, that it is their intereſt, as well as their wiſh, to foment diſcontents: it is the intereſt of their dark and myſterious plans to excite them where they do not exiſt.

But if we examine men's real minds, we ſhall find, that the ſerious diſcontents occaſioned by the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, and other real misfortunes of the moment, are cauſed leſs by the circumſtances themſelves, than by the perverſion and artful manœuvres of thoſe men, who pretend to wiſh for peace, and would make one upon *any* terms, however diſgraceful, provided their ends can be anſwered, by the conſummation of their grand object---*in getting into place.*

It is this for which they have been fighting with ſo much vigour;---it is for this purpoſe, and not for the happineſs of the country, as they pretend, that they wiſh to goad the miniſter into making a diſgraceful peace. For they are aware, that if the preſent miniſters ſhould make a ſafe, a laſting, and an honourable peace, (which *it is probable*, and *much* to be *wiſhed*, they ſoon will) the Oppoſition will then be farther than ever from the fulfilment of their views; their hopes will vaniſh into the ſame air that contains their promiſes and fine ſpeeches; becauſe they will then

then ſee, our preſent miniſtry will be more reſpected, looked up to, and depended upon, than they have ever hitherto been.

Thus we plainly ſee how far the oppoſition folks in parliament are our real friends, and how far they conſider the intereſt of the people, when it is put into the balance with their own.

As to the fine things they ſay about the French, I think we have plainly ſeen that they have made a great fuſs about what, in fact, they ought, for the ſake of their own plans and purpoſes, to have endeavoured to conceal.

The French government is run mad; and, like the maniac who rages in deſpair, muſt exhauſt *itſelf*, and ſink gradually to calmneſs, before peace and ſerenity can be reſtored to it.

People are miſtaken, who imagine that the French will, at length, be ſettled in their form of government, when the preſent ſtorm ceaſes. The fickle diſpoſition of that nation, having now loſt all reſtraint, and ſhaken off all authority, will lead them into farther exceſſes, till ſome, with wiſe heads, ſhall ſeize the reins of government; and, finding from experience, that no body can ſubſiſt without a head, ſhall wiſely erect the ſtandard of true liberty, on the firm and generous baſis of the Britiſh conſtitution---a conſtitution which is, without diſpute, the grandeſt

and moſt glorious fabric that was ever erected by the wiſdom and ſkill of man.

They will learn to diſtinguiſh the nice and material difference between liberty and licentiouſneſs; and, by regulating principles of action, they will emulate the virtues and the honour of Engliſhmen.

When that period ſhall arrive, with what pleaſure, with what heart-felt ſatisfaction, will my countrymen applaud their own conduct, in withſtanding the riotous temptations and fallacious doctrines of thoſe who are at preſent attempting to deceive them! With what horror will they look back to the time, when England was on the eve of following the fatal example of France, miſled by the pernicious examples of her advocates and emiſſaries!

Unhappy land! while I abhor thy crimes, I lament thy fall! May the dark clouds diſperſe that hover over thee! May the voice of ſorrow ceaſe, and the ſong of joy and feſtivity be again heard in thy plains! May war, which has deſolated thee, and ſent thy children to captivity, fly ſoon and far away; and may peace, returning, ſhed joy and happineſs upon thee!

But it is much to be feared, we ſhall never ſee France reſtored to tranquillity. Under the preſent form, we certainly never ſhall. Let my countrymen

countrymen wait the event; and if ever they can prove that France, under her preſent conſtitution, is flouriſhing and happy, I will then be the firſt to adviſe a ſimilar ſearch after felicity here; and this I will venture to do, becauſe I am perſuaded that Engliſhmen will never run into thoſe barbarous exceſſes which have diſtinguiſhed the ſtruggle for French liberty, and diſcovered that nation to the world the enthuſiaſtic cannibals, and enlightened ſavages of Europe.

My countrymen, I know not whether I have explained to your ſatisfaction what are the motives of theſe pretended friends of ours; but, for my own part, I am thoroughly convinced, that all their fine talk about liberty is a mere chimera, and deſerving only to be attended to by old women and children.

As to their ſtuff about equality, of which ſome of them prate, I would not affront your good ſenſe ſo much as to think, for a moment, that you could admit the idea of it; becauſe the arguments againſt it are ſo obvious to every one, that it is hardly credible that any one ſhould be ſo weak as to be impoſed upon by it.

Let us each put to ourſelves the caſe, and aſk whether we ſhould approve of finding among us thoſe whom, in point of birth, of fortune, or of talent, we have hitherto conſidered as our inferiors?

I never ſaw a man ſo low, but he found ſome one lower than he, from whom he exacted deference and reſpect; and there are few ſo poor, but can find ſome poorer, whom they would be ſorry to ſee placed on a ſimilar footing with themſelves.

I have heard thoſe who poſſeſſed competence, lament the want of profuſion; but I have ſeen thoſe who pined in want, hardened by ſuffering, and enduring, with ſullen obſtinacy, the buffets of fortune, and the diſtreſſes of poverty. Man is not contented in a middling ſtate. The weary traveller, who, on the approach of night, ſees before him a high and rugged mountain, will deſpair of reaching the ſummit, and reſt contented at its foot, rather than endure the fatigue and hardſhip that would attend the attainment of the height. But one who has reached half way on the journey, when he ſees night approach, will puſh forward with induſtry and reſolution, to reach the goal in which he vainly imagines contentment to reſide.

Thus I divide into *two* claſſes only the people of this country. The middling ranks, who are not rich, will toil induſtriouſly to become ſo; and, therefore, merit the conſummation of their wiſhes.

The idea of making all men equal, is ſurely one of the moſt ridiculous that ever entered into

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the head of man; and it is as unnatural as it is abſurd.

Before we admit of ſuch a doctrine as this, we muſt deſtroy all VIRTUE, all COMMON-SENSE, and all SUPERIORITY of SENSE and INTELLECT. Even ſavages have an idea of ſubordination, and elect one man, who is the ſovereign over all: it is probable that this, therefore, is moſt natural. AGE muſt ever be above YOUTH; VIRTUE muſt ever be above VICE; WISDOM muſt ever be above FOLLY; STRENGTH above WEAKNESS, and ſo on. WEALTH muſt ever be above POVERTY too; becauſe we know *few* people are rich, but what are ſo either by their own induſtry or the induſtry of their fore-fathers. There are ſome exceptions, it is true, to this rule; becauſe there are men in the world who get money diſhoneſtly. But theſe men I do not ſpeak of as our ſuperiors; they are deſerving of our contempt.

If any man becomes rich by honeſt induſtry, or is ſo by inheritance of his father's property, and hires a poor man as his ſervant, paying him wages as ſuch, can it be thought for a moment, that that ſervant is equal to his maſter, to whom he is under obligation even for his livery? Certainly not; and thoſe who would perſuade us they are, muſt either be very great knaves, or very great fools.

I ſhall

I ſhall diſmiſs this ſubject, becauſe I believe there are few ſo mad or ſo weak to think much on it;—and we will now conſider what is to be done about the preſent high price of bread, and ſcarcity of proviſions.

It is a well-known truth, and a lamentable one, that while the rich are endeavouring, by the uſe of ſubſtitutes, to ſave as much bread as poſſible, that many of our poor refuſe to eat any but of the fineſt flour. While this continues to be the caſe, they certainly are not deſerving of any encouragement or ſupport; nor do I think that ſuch merit any of the attentions of benevolence and humanity.

I have ſeen, in print, many ingenious and well-intended plans for decreaſing the conſumption of wheat; but I have never ſeen more than one, that was deſerving either attention or experiment.

Potatoe bread may be an excellent expedient, but the trouble of mixing the potatoes with the flour is ſo great, that the bakers declare they cannot make it for leſs money than the regular wheaten loaf. This, therefore, will not do.

Some *wiſe* folks have voted for aboliſhing the uſe of all pies and puddings; this, however, would ſave ſo inconſiderable a quantity, that it is ſcarce worth ſpeaking of.

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The moſt probable method of lightening the evil, and encreaſing the ſtock, by diminiſhing the conſumption, is by the uſe of oaten-bread. There are no ſet of men more hardy or healthy than the Scotch, and theſe live entirely on oaten-cakes. Now, as many people are extremely fond of this ſort of bread, I ſee no reaſon why a mixture of oat-meal and wheaten flour ſhould not make exceeding wholeſome and palatable bread.

I have alſo eat bread or cakes, made of potatoes and rice, which I have found very palatable and agreeable.

The oat-meal, however, is the great object I would wiſh to ſee attended to; and, when the poor ſhall find the example ſet by their ſuperiors, it is much to be hoped they will follow it.

It is no difficult matter to aſcertain the real cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity, being previouſly well aſſured that the ſcarcity is *real*, and not, as by many has been ſuppoſed, a ſcarcity of artificial and falſe creation. While I ſay this, I am no alarmiſt. I have the good of my country at heart, and wiſh to ſee ſuch active meaſures taken, as may ultimately turn out for its benefit and welfare.

For this ſcarcity, ſome people abuſe our rulers. The want of wheat, as we all know, is the great origin of our diſtreſs. We muſt not, however, find fault with miniſters for this evil; we muſt

arraign

arraign the juſtice of Providence, for giving us a ſcanty harveſt.

It has been urged, however, that it was the buſineſs of government to know this, and that there was likely to be a want; but the fact is, that where monopolies exiſt, they are not ſo eaſily diſcovered. Our farmers, now-a-days, who uſed to be, proverbially, the moſt hard-working and diligent body of people in the world, are now no longer laborious, becauſe they are poor; but are become luxurious, becauſe they are rich. We have now none but ſuch as are diſtinguiſhed by the truly facetious name of GENTLEMEN FARMERS; men of independent fortunes, not the earnings of their own induſtry, but inherited, probably, from their fore-fathers, and which is laid out in lands and farms to employ and encreaſe it.

Hence ariſes the great evil of monopoly. When this iſland was leſs proſperous and leſs luxurious, the country was divided into ſmall tenements and farms, poſſeſſed by ſuch laborious people as I have juſt mentioned; ſuch as depended for their livelihood on induſtry and œconomy; and carried to a fair and moderate market the fruits of their labour, to furniſh their families with food.

But we have now no farmers of this deſcription;

tion; they are all opulent, and, I fear, too often oppreſſive. Being above neceſſity themſelves, they feel too little for the neceſſities of others; but can afford to hold out their goods at a higher price, and to carry them home if they will not produce that price.

Thus, perhaps, the corn-factor is forced to pay nearly double for his wheat, and *he* retails it to the bakers, reſerving an additional profit to himſelf; and by this means, having paſſed through ſeveral hands, and each exacting a profit, before the conſumer receives it in the ſhape of bread, it is mounted to that exorbitant price, which has for ſo long a time been the ſtandard of our bread.

But even a worſe evil, and a more unpardonable crime, it is to be feared, has been practiſed by ſome of theſe very factors.

Thoſe who are poor dare not riſk even a little, for fear of loſing that little; but the rich may afford to run hazards which the poor dare not. Thus it is then that our opulent factors, not ſatisfied with the ſale of their corn at an Engliſh market, and ever avaricious of obtaining more than they poſſeſs, fear not to run the hazard of diſcovery and loſs, but venture to export, (however ſtrenuouſly forbidden) their wheat and flour to foreign markets, which fo-

reign markets are, probably, the markets of our enemies.

I do not abſolutely affirm that this has been the caſe; but there is, I am ſorry to ſay, too much reaſon to believe it.

It is a matter moſt ſincerely to be regretted, that our miniſters have, as yet, taken no deciſive ſteps towards making the bread cheaper. It is true, we have been recommended to eat leſs bread, and to uſe ſubſtitutes, in compliance with the example of many of the rich. But Mr. Fox has ſet all his party againſt this, by obſerving, that the RICH *do not want* bread ſo much as the POOR.

The only effective meaſure, I can conceive, would be to enforce the mixture of oat-meal and wheat, by means of an act of parliament.

Even in that caſe, there is no doubt, there would be found thoſe among us, who would complain of the hardſhip; and abuſe and vilify miniſters, becauſe they were endeavouring to do them good.

To ſuch perpetual and ill-founded diſcontents, our enemies are ever *working us up*—thoſe who wiſh us to be unhappy till they have attained their ends; when, inſtead of being imaginarily, they will make us really ſo.

Much more might be ſaid on this ſubject,

and

and many more arguments might be adduced, to prove that we are equally happy under the preſent adminiſtration, as we ſhall ever be under any other; and to convince thoſe who wiſh for riot and confuſion, that the readieſt way to ſee their burthens lightened is, to remain peaceable and quiet till the preſent ſcarcity ſhall be paſt, and till the war ſhall be terminated by a laſting and honourable peace.

Engliſhmen! I have hitherto addreſſed your UNDERSTANDINGS, I will now addreſs your HEARTS. Let me entreat thoſe of you, who have hitherto been led away, (*deluded* and *unthinking*), to return to your reaſon---to yourſelves. Think only for a moment, and you will be convinced, that thoſe who would urge you forward to REBELLION now, will urge you forward to MURDER, after you *have* rebelled.

Think of this, and remember, *thoſe of you* that have *aged parents*, or *children*, that theſe will not be ſpared. When the bloodhounds of civil war are let looſe, thoſe who are united to us by the ſtrongeſt ties of friendſhip or conſanguinity, will not be ſaved, becauſe they are our friends. No! we have ſeen inſtances enough of this ſort, in the courſe of the French Revolution. Let me beſeech you, therefore, by all that you hold moſt dear, to open your eyes to the evil machi-

nations

nations of your ſecret enemies; regard them as men who would tempt you to deſtruction, and look forward to the time when, by being good ſubjects, you will be happy ones. Let me beſeech you to remember, that the preſent clamour and diſcontents of ſome of you, give courage and reſolution to our enemies, who are in daily hopes, that your outcries will induce our miniſter to *petition* FRANCE for a *diſgraceful* ---a REGICIDE PEACE!

May England long remain happy, and ſhortly ſee the ceſſation of all hoſtilities! May the dæmons of diſcord who have hovered over her be driven away; and may the malignity of our external and internal foes, be converted into a fearful rod, to ſcourge their own follies and their own vices!

FINIS.